

# THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,  
The sign of hope and triumph high."

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY CLAY.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.**

WASHINGTON.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1844.

## REMOVAL OF THE STANDARD OFFICE.

The Publication and Printing Office of the **WHIG STANDARD** is now located in the large building on the east side of Sixth street, four doors south of Pennsylvania Avenue.

☐ We have received the first of a series of communications on the following subject: "Have the people of the District a right to express their opinion about Public Men and Things, and what are the grievances of which they have a right to complain?" We invite an attentive perusal of these articles, coming as they do from an able and intelligent citizen, and throwing much light upon the peculiar relation in which the people of this District stand towards the General Government and the country at large. The first of the series will appear to-morrow.

## SPEECH OF THE HON. SILAS WRIGHT AT CASTLE GARDEN, NEW YORK.

The Locofocos have recently held a meeting at Castle Garden, in the city of New York, at which the Hon. Senator Wright was present, and attempted to "define his position." The astute Senator made rather a tangled affair of it; and, upon the whole, we think he would have done well to have been somewhere else, and have said nothing about it. He, in the first place, lays down the abstract proposition very broadly, that to allow his name to go before the late Convention for the office of President, without any expression of the wishes of the people upon the subject, would have been presumptuous and unpardonable to the last degree. And that he held to be an irresistible reason why Silas Wright's name should not be used, and why Silas Wright could not accept the nomination thus made, by what would be for such a purpose, a self-constituted caucus. It is remarkable that Mr. Wright should not have perceived that his proposition would go as well to exclude Mr. Polk as himself; and it is difficult not to suspect that he intended nothing else by its elaborate enunciation than to stab the nominee under the fifth rib. In fact, the whole speech sounds very much to us like a severe piece of irony upon the party and its candidates.

Reduced to the form of a syllogism, Mr. Wright's proposition may be thus applied to Mr. Polk:

No man can, without presumption and vanity, accept the nomination of a convention or caucus for the office of President, unless the people, in their primary assemblies, had expressed a preference for him;

James K. Polk had never been named by the people for that office;

Therefore James K. Polk cannot accept the nomination without incurring the charge of vanity and presumption.

Such is the force which Mr. Wright gives the proposition as applicable to himself; and we therefore deem it fair and reasonable to apply it to Mr. Polk, which we have done by merely substituting his name in place of Mr. Wright's. The conclusion, nevertheless, may be avoided by the friends of Mr. Polk, who contend that he is merely the shadow of General Jackson, and consequently not a man.

The syllogism, thus corrected by the friends of Mr. Polk, will save him from the ban of Mr. Wright's proscription. Thus:

No man can, without presumption and vanity, accept the nomination of a convention or caucus, for the office of President, unless the people, in their primary assemblies, had expressed their preference for him;

James K. Polk is a shadow;

Therefore James K. Polk may accept the nomination.

It would be difficult to reconcile Mr. Wright's application of his proposition to himself, while he in the same breath approves the nomination of Mr. Polk, upon any other hypothesis than the one we have supposed; and the very faint praise with which he "damns" Young Hickory, whose chief merit he represents to be subserviency to Old Hickory, gives countenance to the idea.

We repeat, that the whole tone of the speech is ironical. Mr. Wright has an arch look, and we should not be surprised if his whole purpose were to poke fun at his stupid, cowardly, Locofoco friends, who suffered themselves to be run over, rough shod, by the Nullifiers in the Baltimore

Convention. But, after all, Mr. Wright's position is deeply humiliating. He may have enough of the spirit of Democritus to laugh at his friends; but he must himself, nevertheless, write in secret at the degradation to which he submits in supporting men for office with whom he has no principle in common, and for whom, personally, he cannot but feel contempt.

Mr. Wright talks about sacrificing all preferences for men in order to secure and perpetuate the great principles of "Democracy." What principles? Has not he and his Northern friends surrendered every principle? Have they not surrendered the Tariff, for which he, Buchanan, and Van Buren, and the great body of the Northern Locofocos, have always contended? Did not Mr. Wright and Mr. Buchanan vote for the present Tariff? What other principle, then, have they saved from the wreck? Not the great and vital one of annexation, which, according to themselves, involves the peace and honor and perpetuity of the Union; it is neither of these important principles which they will advance by sustaining Polk—questions which have absorbed all others, and upon which the "numerical majority of the North" have been overruled by their high-spirited, unyielding allies, the "Chivalry." We thought Mr. Wright displayed taste and dignity of mind in refusing the nomination to the Vice Presidency; but since he has so meanly knocked under at Castle Garden, we are convinced that in declining the nomination he was governed by a crafty policy, and not by sentiments of self-respect.

Mr. Wright said: "In reference to the idea that my name was ever to be presented to the American people as a candidate for the highest office in this Government, I beg to be assured that never, for one moment, have I been vain enough to aspire to that lofty trust; and, while it is true that I did place in the hand of the delegate to the Baltimore convention from my own district a letter, unequivocally prohibiting the use of my name for that office, it was alone because I was assured, kindly assured, by friends, that there was a disposition on the part of some delegations in that convention, in case of the failure to nominate Mr. Van Buren, to attempt to use my name. Did I do right, fellow citizens? [Cheers, and cries of 'Yes!'] I did. And I myself most heartily respond to your affirmative answer. [Cheers.] Never had you—never had the Democracy of the State—indicated a disposition to bestow such a trust upon me; and, until they had done so, I should have been assuming what, in my judgment, no man has a right to assume—that I was permitted to place myself before a convention of the democracy of the Union, and attempt to gain a nomination. [Cheers.] That was enough. But, fellow-citizens, I was stopped by a stronger reason. You had—your democratic brethren throughout the State had, with peculiar unanimity, and none more heartily than myself—designated another one of our distinguished democrats as their first choice for the first office in the country. [A voice, 'Three cheers for old Matty!'] (Laughter.) Enough on that topic."

## THE DERNIER RESORT.

The following from the Albany Argus is a frank avowal that it will never do for the Locofocos to rest their case before the jury of public opinion upon its naked merits—upon the important measures of national policy about which parties are divided, and that their only hope lies in harping upon the exploded calumny upon the character of Mr. Clay in reference to his acceptance of office under Mr. Adams. No better evidence could be furnished of the despicable baseness of Locofoco demagogues, and of the miserable strait to which they are reduced. Principle is out of the question. To contend for principle in one quarter of the Union is only to furnish weapons to the Whigs in another. So completely have the party confounded all common sense and honesty in the late Baltimore Convention—so completely have the majority of the party stultified themselves, knocked under, and abandoned their principles, by selecting an out-and-out free trade immediateist, that they dare not go before the country with the lie in their mouths, that they have any principles of any sort. The Argus and other kindred prints at the North do well to give up the contest upon principles, and to set about the galvanization of long buried calumnies upon Mr. Clay. It is all they have left to harp upon after the unconditional surrender made by the "numerical majority" to the domineering "chivalry." It requires a degree of hard hood like that of the Augusta Age, to pretend any further sympathy for the manufacturing interests. The following is from the Albany Argus:

"We repeat the suggestion which we have heretofore made to our Democratic brethren of the press, that in no way can they do a better service to the cause than by holding up to public view the political career of the chosen candidate of the Whigs for the Presidential office, and particularly the facts connected with his memorable bargain and alliance with Mr. Adams in 1825. They will find all the essential facts presented in a clear and conclusive manner in the address of the Ohio committee, and we trust they will lose no time in giving it wings. Now is the time to sow the good seed, if we would reap the harvest in November."

## THE LIBEL ON JUNIUS.

The New York Tribune, in noticing the article which we published a few days ago from the Old Dominion, at Portsmouth, Virginia, speaks in plain terms about the utter falsity of the statement, and declares the reverend gentleman then alluded to as the author of the tract, to be (what any one might easily have guessed) a Locofoco. The Tribune holds the Richmond Enquirer responsible for copying the article, and says that "we give the Enquirer fair notice, that if this last lie is not promptly and fully retracted in their columns, they will be held to answer for it in a Court of Justice. We will see whether the laws afford no protection against calumnies like these."

## KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

We yesterday called attention to some extracts from one of the leading Locofoco newspapers of New England, the Augusta Age, in which it is boldly, though falsely, asserted that Mr. Polk is as much the friend of Protection as Mr. Clay; and that the "Democracy" are and always have been the advocates of Protection. The latter is perfectly true of the Northern "Democracy," while the Southern "Democracy" are plotting measures to counteract them by dissolving the Union. It is equally true that a Protective Tariff has never been passed without the aid of Locofoco votes.

The mean, cowardly truckling of the leaders of the Northern Locofocos at the Baltimore convention to the haughty airs of the "Chivalry," is rendered painfully manifest by the efforts that are made to hold to the principles of the majority while supporting the men of the minority. What a humiliating attitude! A large majority, from the poor-spiritedness their leaders, yielding to the dictation of a proud, uncompromising minority! If Northern Locofocos have a spark of manly pride—we mean the mass, for the demagogues who have duped them are as destitute of honorable pride as they are of patriotism—if the rank and file of Northern Democracy are worthy to be called freemen, they will resent and resist the efforts that have been made to enroll them as the "white slaves" of the "Chivalry."

We have heard of compromises often, and if we have not totally misconstrued the term, it means that each of two parties yield something for the sake of harmony and the general good—but until the Locofoco Baltimore convention we never heard of an instance in which one side, and that the majority, was required to yield ALL, not for the good of all, but in order that the benefit might "enure" to the minority. However, Mr. Calhoun declared that he abandoned the Whigs because the victory had not enured to the Chivalry, and when he embraced the Locofocos we presume it was with the tacit, if not the written understanding, that he and his friends proper were to have the lion's share of the spoil.

## IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION—A RUMOR.

It is currently rumored here that his Excellency the President has negotiated and will in a few days ratify a treaty for the immediate annexation of a "better half" to himself. It is thought that he will be permitted to make this important acquisition without interference from any quarter. Mr. Polk even, who has boldly mounted the Captain's Texas hobby, will be quiescent in the present case, it is thought, since he has already more matrimonial territory than he can bring under successful cultivation.

His Excellency left Washington this morning, escorted, among others, by the Hon. Thomas Lloyd, Esq.

## OLD AND YOUNG HICKORY.

The Locofoco presses throughout the country have dubbed their candidate "Young Hickory," thinking doubtless that

"Jimmy Polk, by any other name,  
Will smell sweeter."

Let us see how the opinions of these two notable Hickories jibe on the constitutionality of a Protective Tariff:

Old Hickory—"The power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust those duties, with a view to the encouragement of the domestic branches of industry, is so completely incidental to that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purposes of protection does not exist in them; and, consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case. This indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress. In this conclusion, I am confirmed, as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people."

The following are "Young Hickory's" views, as given in a recent debate in Congress, and which his friends have never contradicted:

"Mr. PAYNE, in reply, remarked that he had already stated that Mr. Polk expressly admitted and contended that the power to lay impost duties was a revenue power, and in the whole scope of raising revenue, that that power was unlimited; BUT HE LAID NOT ONE FARTHING FOR PROTECTION. That was a perversion of the power; it was converting a power which was given by the framers of the Constitution for a legitimate object to an illegitimate object. And it was upon this ground that they all stood. This might be regarded as a full and perfect answer to the interrogatory of the gentleman."

CLAY AND COON SKINS—AN OMEN!—General Cass attended a Locofoco meeting at Ypsilanti, a few days since. He condescended to "look on" while the salute was being fired. In loading the last gun, the General's friends used Coon skins for wadding, and then filled up the vacancy with CLAY! When the match was applied, the gun exploded—prostrating about a dozen Locofocos. Fortunately, no very serious injury occurred; but the incident should teach the gentlemen Locos that "CLAY and Coon skins" are death to Locofocism.

## A FLASH IN THE PAN.

The Locofoco meeting at Piscataway, Prince George's county, Maryland, on last Friday, was an out-and-out failure. James Hoban, Esq., of this city, one of the expounders of the principles of modern democracy, went down for the purpose of enlightening the people; but it seems they did not require any more light, especially such as he proposed to give, and no meeting assembled—the dinner prepared was uneaten, and the expounder came home undelivered of his speech. Thus it is with our unfortunate friends, the Polk-ats; we sincerely deplore their misfortune, for we are convinced, had the address been delivered to a respectable audience, there would have been more Whigs after than before its delivery—we believe this sincerely; all that is required in this neighborhood is, that they should declare their principles to make any reflecting man quit the party.

A GOOD HIT.—Rathbun, who represents Cayuga and Seneca counties in Congress, made a speech a few days since, in which he said CLAY must be a despot, because his name commenced with a C, as did Cæsar's, Caligula's, and Cromwell's. The Auburn Journal says that, adopting this rule of judgment of a man's character, Mr. Rathbun must be a terrible hard case; for his name begins with R, as do the words Rogue, Robber, Rascal, Ragamuffin, &c., &c.

The Troy Budget has secured Polk's election by the following arguments, which cannot fail to strike every one as potent, unanswerable, and irresistible:

"His hair is precisely the color of that which Jefferson wore, before time had faded it, and his eyes are of the same shade as were those of Washington and Bonaparte!"

The Nashville Union, a Locofoco paper, states that Mr. Polk has accepted the nomination for the Presidency, and that his letter of acceptance has been forwarded to the committee.

The Locofocos say Mr. Polk is "a tried democrat." True: he has been twice "tried" in Tennessee and condemned. He will be executed in November.

Truett Polk, Esq., nominated E. elector for the Seventh District, in Missouri, on the Locofoco ticket, in place of A. L. Magennis, Esq., deposed, declines the appointment.

The Locofocos say CLAY fought a duel; and Mr. PAYNE, a Locofoco member of Congress, says POLK would have done so had he not been a coward.—Roch. Dem.

A gentleman at St. Louis, from Santa Fe, reports that that place is now open to all who wish to trade there. General Martinez has entered upon the discharge of his duties as Governor.

The Whigs of Maine are to have a grand convention on Wednesday next, at Augusta. It is understood that Daniel Webster will be present and make an address.

## BEAUTIFUL AND CONSISTENT.

"There was lime in their sack."

Two political meetings were held in Brooklyn, last evening. The Locofoco pow-wow was held in a large room of the City hotel, and in their Club room, in the rear of this building, the members of the Fourth Ward Clay Club assembled about the same time. It was curious to watch the Locofocos as they entered their place of meeting; they looked uneasy, as though under the operation of some fearful influence which they could not resist. A faint cheer was heard, and the agitated Locofocos looked agitated and trembled. Presently the name of Clay was gently echoed round the hall, and the excitement and agitation of the mystified Locos became tremendous. The cheer and the name of Clay was borne upon the breeze from the Fourth Ward Clay Club room; and, like the hand writing upon the wall at the feast of Belshazzar, it carried alarm and terror to the political revellers. In their fright they cried aloud for adjournment to some other spot, and nothing loth they resolved to adjourn, and did so, to the enclosure within whose magic bounds stars in the basement story of the City Hall. Here the Locos assembled, and now they revelled and frolicked without fear and trembling, surrounded by the marble monuments of their own folly and extravagance, they felt at home, and the ruins they themselves had made echoed the base meant falsehoods through the basement stories of that dreary pile. What a beautiful illustration the ruins of the City Hall presents of the destructive and disastrous doctrines of Locofocism.—Brooklyn Advertiser of Friday.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh, who travelled through this country several years since as a geologist, has been writing a work about the United States, which is said by the English journals to surpass in virulence of abuse the famous works of Trollope, Marryat, Hall, and Dickens. The London Spectator says, "Uncouth language and behavior, even on the part of females, offensive and disgusting conduct by the men, habitual blasphemy, with pure, unmitigated blackguardism and ruffianism, and an universal worshipping of mammon superseding every other object in life, stand out strikingly in the traveller's pages, whilst his plain spoken, straight forward manner give an air of truth to his pictures."

AFFAIRS AT NAUVOO.—We have information a few hours later from the Mormon country in Illinois. Great excitement was produced at Warsaw by the news of the destruction of the office of the "Nauvoo Expositor," and a handbill was issued, inviting an appeal to arms. At a later hour writs were procured at Carthage, the county seat of Hancock county, and officers despatched to Nauvoo to arrest the persons concerned in the outrage. But this, we venture to say, will not be done. The law is powerless for good in that region. A rumor prevailed at Warsaw that Joe Smith was arresting every man at Nauvoo who was opposed to, or would not justify his proceedings.—St. Republican of June 16.

## A GREAT WHIG MEETING IN SOUTH-WALK—RECEPTION OF THE HON. E. JOY MORRIS.

A very large and enthusiastic Whig meeting was held at Commissioners' Hall, Southwalk, on Saturday evening. The object was to welcome in a cordial manner the Hon. E. Joy Morris, the member of Congress for the First District, on his return to his constituents. The reception was complimentary in the highest degree to the young, but gifted and faithful representative. The Washington brass band was present, and played some animated airs, while the feeling that characterized the hundreds of Whigs who were in attendance was hearty and friendly, and indicated unequivocal approbation at the course pursued by Mr. Morris.

The meeting was called to order by William M. Carteret, Esq., and was organized by the appointment of John Ely, a revolutionary soldier, President, and sixteen Vice Presidents.

On the appearance of the veteran, Mr. Ely, he was received with a round of applause, for which he made a brief acknowledgement.

Dr. Rutter then came forward, and alluded in eloquent and forcible terms to the efficient and faithful career of Mr. Morris as a representative, and concluded by submitting the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That our representative in Congress, the Hon. E. Joy Morris, by his perseverance and activity—his ardent exertions in Congress in advocating a just and liberal compensation to the honest laborer—his strenuous and able defence of the tariff of 1842—his exertions to procure an appropriation for a dry dock at the Philadelphia navy yard, and his establishment of the fact of its being the cheapest and best calculated for that object—together with his sound political views, and unflinching integrity and devotion to the general interests of ALL the people of the First Congressional District, merits the warmest thanks from his constituents, which we now tender to him on the part of the people of the First Congressional District.

Soon after Mr. M. appeared, and was received by prolonged and enthusiastic applause. We never witnessed a livelier degree of satisfaction. The moment that the applause subsided, Mr. M. addressed the meeting for some time, and with much ability.

The vast crowd adjourned in fine spirits, but not before they had given NINE CHEERS for CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN, and MARKLE.—Phila. Inquirer.

At the great Mass Meeting of the Whigs of the District, held at the City Hall on Monday evening, the 17th inst., the following resolutions, prepared by the Corresponding Secretary of the Clay Club of Washington, were intended to be submitted, but the call for speakers, the length and rapid succession of the speeches and songs, and the absence of the framer of the resolutions at the commencement of the meeting, prevented them from being submitted. They were, however, read by several persons, at the meeting, who regretted that, as an expression of the feelings of the citizens of the District, no opportunity was afforded to submit them:

Whereas, by the Constitution, the power to exercise exclusive legislation over this District has been vested in the Congress of the United States, that they might legislate for the good of the whole Union with greater security and freedom from annoyance; but it was not intended by the framers of that instrument, that because the people of this District were to be deprived of the elective franchise, they were, therefore, to be reduced to the abject condition of mere slaves or serfs; and, whereas, the same Constitution, as one of the essential elements of freedom, having guaranteed to the people of the United States the liberty of speech and of the press; it could never have been contemplated by the fathers of the republic that, for the exercise of this privilege, so essential to the existence of all free governments, the people were to be subjected to punishment. Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting regards the conduct of the Locofoco majority of the House of Representatives, during the late session, in rejecting almost every bill or measure introduced for the benefit of this District, as an attempt to drag and punish its inhabitants into submission for daring to assemble in mass meeting, and to exercise the common privileges of freemen; and of their fellow citizens of the several States, by giving a public expression to their political opinion and preferences; and that they consider such an attempt as not only unconstitutional, but wholly at variance with the true character of high-minded and honorable representatives of a free people.

Resolved, That such specimens of Democracy are not only evidences of a reckless and despotic disposition, but eminently injurious to the character of a free government, and that though deprived of the elective franchise, the people of this District know their rights, and will not be deterred from exercising them on all proper occasions, by the petty despotism or menaces of men who, for the misfortune of their country, have been elevated to the rank of legislators of the nation.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of this District have been taught to regard the representatives of the people as their own immediate representatives, and had supposed that, placed as they have been by the Constitution, under their special charge and fostering care, justice as well as humanity would dictate a mild and parental treatment, and that though irresponsible, they would, nevertheless, feel themselves bound by the strongest obligations of duty to take a deep interest in their prosperity and welfare; but when they see men who have been sent to represent their interests not only treat them with utter disregard and contempt, but legislate with an obvious determination to inflict punishment and injury, by rejecting laws the peculiar exigencies of their condition absolutely demand, and passing others they neither ask for or require, but which, are in fact, adverse to their interests; they cannot but feel that virtuous indignation which a sense of wrong and of oppression never fails to produce, and both as men and American citizens they deem it their painful duty, on this occasion, to express in the strongest terms, their disapprobation of conduct as oppressive as it was unjust and ungenerous, and which, sympathizing with them as the people of this country must, will, they believe, receive the unqualified condemnation of every high-minded citizen of the republic.